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Senator Teller on Western Loyalty.

The most interesting thing in the June number of the North American Review is a short article, covering just one page, by tl e Hon. H. M. TELLER, senior Senator from Colorado. It may be remembered that in than probable, and the lines of it are already the April number of that review Mr. H. L. WEST, in a paper called "Two Republics or regard the Populist party as a political One," undertook to prove that the drift of haven of rest for their views, and they are ideas, feelings, and interests in the States for adopting and absorbing the Populists by west of the Mississippi was toward secession from the Eastern States and the founfor silver. The original Populists, howdation of a separate confederacy. The exever, who set up in business in Omaha four istence of such a drift was denied in the years ago, are entirely opposed to any such May number of the review by Senator process. They are for free land, Govern-ALLEN of Nebraska; and now we have the ment control of transportation, loans on weightier testimony of Senator Teller to agricultural produce, paper money, and an the same effect. eight-hour law. Free silver is merely an incident in their agitation. Sooner than

It is certain that no one is personally better qualified than is Senator TELLER to speak for the trans-Mississippi region, nor does any one possess a more extensive acquaintance with its representative men. We must believe him when he says, with emphasis and fervor, that "there is no sentiment in the West that will justify the inference that now, or hereafter, the people of that section will favor a divided republic. The suggestion of such a proposition," he alds, "would be regarded as treasonable, and would ruin any party or man who should even hint at such a possibility."

Senator Teller, of course, does not deny that between the Western and the Eastern States there may be a difference of opinion with respect to economic principles and monetary policy, or that such a difference may divide the American people somewhat on sectional lines in party organizations. In spite, however, of the present disagreement of the sections with regard to the standard of values, the Senator from Colorado insists that "the West is loval to the interests of the whole country." Though it has few or no manufactures of its own, its representatives in Congress have maintained with zeal the theory of protection for American industries. The last session of the Federal Legislature bore impressive witness to the fact that "the interest of Western Republicans in coast defences has not been less than that of those who live on the seaboard. The demand for a navy commensurate instrength with our national greatness and national danger has found its strongest advocates among the representatives of States that could not be disturbed by a hostile force by land or sea."

The talk about secession is disposed of by Senator TELLER in these words: "There will never be two republics made out of this one. The West will never desire it, and if the East ever does, the West will prevent it."

Bolts Not Barred.

There are five political parties in the United States. At the beginning of the political year, which in national politics dates from March 4, they were scheduled to hold their respective nominating Conventions at the times and places following: May 27, Prohibitionists, at Pittsburgh; June 16. Republicans, at St. Louis; July 4, Socialists, at New York city; July 7, Democrats, at Chicago, and July 22, Populists, at St. Louis. The prediction was made some coast defence should be primarily concenington that there would be this year not five an enemy's while to attack. No policy National Conventions, but ten; a bolt from each Convention. There have been bolts from National Conventions heretofore but such bolts have been sporadic. Five bolts from five National Conventions would certainly be a remarkable manifestation of political independence and restlessness, and there may not be so many this year, but all the same the present outlook is favorable to more bolts than there have been in National Conventions for many years.

The Prohibition party began last week the bolting record of 1896. The Prohibitionists are, like most men with one idea, usually harmonious in support of it, but this year the Prohibition Convention was divided into two groups or factions for the first time, the "narrow-gauge men." who were for prohibition and nothing else, and the "broad-gauge men." who were also for woman's suffrage and free silver. The narrows prevailed in Pittsburgh, and forthwith the broads bolted under the lead of Sr. John of Kansas, and have set up what they call the Home Protection party. They have nominated a Presidential ticket, BENTLEY and Southgare, in opposition to the regular Prohibition ticket of LEVERING and

Jourson, nominated at Pittsburgh. There does not appear to be very much doubt that there will be a bolt in the case of some States, at least, in the St. Louis National Convention, if it shall adopt as a statement of the Republican position an unequivocal "single-standard" plank. At the recent Convention on May 14 in Colorado the question of the bolt, should the "claims of silver" not be recognized, was discussed, the TELLER or radical faction favoring such a bolt, in such a contingency, and the anti-TELLER or WOLCOTT faction favoring the support of the Republican national ticket, irrespective of the action of the St. Louis Convention. The Tellerites were overwhelmingly successful. To make the position of the Colorado Republicans more clear, the delegates from that State were instructed explicitly to be guided in their course by the wishes of Senator TELLER, who previously in an open letter had declared his preference for bolting should the mounting, on July 1, 1895, eleven 12-inch, Republicans of St. Louis turn a deaf ear to the claims and outcries of the silverite faction. The position of Republicans in other silver-mining States in relation to the course of the Convention at St. Louis was given New York at least the rudiments of practically identical with that of their

brethren in Colorado A holt at the Socialist Convention would be a matter of no political importance, and twenty-nine 12-luch, forty-five 10-inch, and yet the vote at that Convention is already sixty-three 8-inch guns were to be ready. foreshadowed by the course of the Illinois Socialists. They have put up a candidate ably well defended forthwith by these for Governor and have declared their inten- | numerous guns? The answer is that tion to participate, in their own way, in the by the coming month, according to national canvass. Heretofore the Socialist | the

to the East. The Socialists have been without organization in the Western States, and at the last Presidential election the Socialist electoral ticket had supporters only in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This year the Western Socialists intend, they declare, to insist on an acceptance of their demands. Refusal by the Eastern men to acquiesce

will lead to a bolt, It is not a long step, if a step at all, from the Socialists of the West to the Tillmanites and other radicals of South Carolina. The South Carolina delegates already elected to represent in Chicago the illustrious but generally turbulent Palmetto State have declared already their determination to bolt from that assemblage unless their extreme views on silver, bonds, and railroads are agreed to. Their position is upheld by some of the radical Democratic silverites of the West and Southwest, who see in a local alliance with the Populists their only hope of success this year. The serene statesman with a preference

a declaration, a narrow-gauge declaration,

surrender what they call "the machinery'

of their party and subordinate its princi-

ples to the views of newcomers, they stand

prepared to leave the party they have estab-

lished, which, it may be added, has brought

The President and the Button.

There appears to be some force in Gen

HAWLEY's criticism of a pictorial compend

of this nation's history, designed for the ro-

tunda of the nation's Capitol, which omits

so colossal an event as the meeting of

GRANT and LEF at Appomattox, and yet

makes a prominent figure of the Hon. GRo-

VER CLEVELAND in the heroic act of press-

ing an electric button while Chicago does

Perhaps it is not the fault of the twenty-

second President that his public career offers

so little to the decorative artist in the way

range of possibilities, has seized upon the

historic moment when the index finger of

Mr. CLEVELAND's right hand bore down

massively upon the yielding celluloid of the

In depicting the twenty-second President

of the United States in the performance of

an act frequently connected with the sum-

moning of cocktails, the artist has doubt-

less intended to emphasize the man rathe

than the deed. But why was it necessary

to leave out Appomattox in order to get in

Mr. CLEVELAND! Both Appomattox and

the twenty-second President could have

been introduced by the simple device of

painting the great scene at the apple tree

and substituting Mr. CIEVELAND's figure,

New York's Defences.

The report of Senator Squirk's visiting

committee on the defensive appliances of

New York will come too late to affect this

proposed during the recent discussions in

Congress, of distributing the coming year's

appropriations as much as sossible among

all sections of the country. There are

sooner or later may well be protected; but

it is obvious that some of these have lit-

tle or nothing to fear from the heaviest,

deep-draught armorelads; that others can

be fairly well defended by obstructions and

torpedoes, covered by old-style guns, and

that still others have neither strategic

importance nor intrinsic value enough

to attract an enemy. For example, San Diego, on the Pacific coast, is

in very little danger so long as San Fran-

cisco lies open to hostile attack, while there

can be no question that, when New York

is in the state of defencelessness which Sen-

ator Squike ascribes to it, it would very

naturally be the point on the Atlantic coast

If, accordingly, the visit of Mr. Squire's

cor ittee should result in putting an end

to the project of frittering away the liberal

appropriations of the new bill on ten or

twenty different ports, it will serve a good

purpose. Scaboard defence should not be

subjected to the geographical distribution

system of public buildings spoils. The points

most liable to be attacked and those most

needing defence deserve the first attention.

mittee's visit is the importance of mount-

ing as rapidly as possible the guns that are

ready. Mr. SQUIRE says that New York

alone needs ninety-three heavy high-power

rifles, besides nearly double that quantity

of mortars. What he actually found was

two 12-inch guns ready at Sandy Hook;

one 10-inch gun at Fort Hamilton, but not

mounted, and five 8-inch guns at Fort

Wadsworth, which will be ready some

time in August. At Willer's Point two

10-inch guns will after a time be mounted.

At Sandy Hook was a battery of sixteen

mortars. This is a small array; but if we

look at Secretary LAMONT's last report we

find that there were finished and ready for

thirty-three 10-inch, and fifty-one 8 inch

guns. It is plain, therefore, that had all

those guns been in position the number of

Again, that same report said that by the

coming month of July, or thereabout,

Why, then, could not New York be reason-

same report, there are

a good defence.

Another suggestion of the Senate com-

nimed at by a naval foe.

in guiding expenditures under that bill.

in uniform, for that of Gen. GRANT.

no credit upon them.

the rest.

electric button.

actually mounted. However, it is now at last decided that, as the Government factory cannot turn out for altruistic studies and a clear perception gun carriages fast enough, they are to be of the fact that July is a hot month, turns away instinctively from a consideration of made hereafter by contract, while the engineers may be expected to spend the money the probability of a bolt from the Populist given to them for emplacements as prompt-Convention, made up of bolters from other ly as possible. The defences of New York Conventions. But such a bolt is much more should be much stronger than they are now a year, and even six months, from to-day. foreshadowed. The silverites have come to

thirty-one 10-inch, and fourteen 8-inch car-

riages, and only three 12-inch, sixteen 10-

other words, although 137 heavy guns are

expected to be completed at the period

spoken of, only 55 of them will have car-

riages, and for only 24 will emplacements

the completed guns may be actually used.

Mr. LAMONT has frankly declared his opin-

ion that the mistake is a lack of "harmoniz-

ing or central supervision," and that there

ought to be no such disparity in the

rates at which guns, carriages, and em-

Perhaps Mr. Squire's committee might

he able to show some delays or de-

fects of judgment in the use of such

by Congress. One of Mr. LAMONT's tables

indicates that, with many emplacements

for 10-inch guns building at eight points,

not one gun of that calibre had been

placements respectively are completed.

Cheaper Wheels.

Bicycles are cheaper this year than ever before, but still the bottom figure cannot be reached as yet. No longer ago than last year people hesitated before buying a cheap wheel, or one of a model that had not received the test of several seasons; and with Those who bought a low-priced reason. wheel for economy often had to trundle it home as the result of a breakdown, or spend nearly the machine's price in keeping it repaired.

Wheelmen say that their experience with cheap wheels this year has been different. believe that the very fact of old bi-They cycle makers having made so great a reduction in the price of their '96 wheels, together with the increased facilities for manufacturing, is proof that there is a chance for a still greater drop in price.

A few years ago one invested in a bicycle as he would in a horse or a buggy. He had no intention of selling or trading it at the end of six months. A bleycle of any sort was a luxury, and its rider became more attached to it each year. Wheels were but slightly modified from year to year, and to ride one machine five or six years was not at all uncommon. Like fiddles, bicycles were said to grow better with age. Now, it may be said, a wheel must be built for the occasion. "Mine is the latest '96 model,"

of picturesque material. Nevertheless, it is is the proud boast of cyclists to-day. true that the imagination of JACQUES LOUIS This desire for new wheels of the latest DAVID, or of HORACE VERNET, or even the pattern has done much to benefit manufac-Connecticut ingenuity of JOHN TRUMBULL, turers young in the wheel-making business. would have been taxed severely to invent an Cyclists feel that while a wheel may not have great endurance, it will suffice for a impressive scheme of composition in which he should be the central figure. Therefore season or two, when they will want a new the present artist, after surveying the entire one any way.

> It has been rumored that a consignment of bicycles is likely soon to arrive here from Japan, and that they will sell at a surprisingly low figure. Whatever may be the truth of this report, it is generally believed that bicycles should be cheaper than they now are, and that bright prospects await the concern which will furnish a rich man's wheel at a poor man's price.

Bishop Potter Again An Arbitrator.

Bishop POTTER will have a much better opportunity to show his wisdom as an arbitrator of the differences between the two unions of electrical workers than he had in the case of the disagreement between the lithographers and their employers. The dispute of the electricians is susceptible of reasonable arbitration, but the other could not be settled by Bishop POTTER, except as a spiritual adviser who subordinated economic laws to religious obligations. In the arbitration as to the wages of the lithographers year's Fortifications bill, but it may be of use he based his decision on what seemed to him for "the highest good of the community," It has long been evident to those who gave | and really there was no other way for him the subject much thought that work in | to decide it. But in spite of his a father confessor, the economic laws will months ago by an alert statesman in Wash- trated upon ports which it would be worth | go on in their irresistible operation and determine the question without any respect could be worse than that which was for his interference

The electrical workers of the two unions, however, are in a dispute between themselves as to the proper conduct of each under the laws of their respective organizatwenty-eight ports or bodies of water which | tions, and the obligations of each to the other. Such a difference is obviously susceptible of arbitration, If, indeed, its composition is not impossible by any other means; otherwise it results in a strike, a sympathetic strike, so called, which brings distress to both sides and accomplishes no good result for them or for anybody else. One of the most serious drawbacks to the undoubted benefits which can be rendered to workingmen by such labor unions is that they are so often made the prey of narrowminded and obstinate and ignorant leaders who themselves profit by the disaster they cause. Instead of composing disagreements they exasperate them, and, having kindled strife, they force organized labor into it as the sacrifice of great suffering in which thousands may be involved. Multitudes of of which the originators of the sympathetic strike complain are compelled to throw up their own work and bear the consequent hardship. A petty disagreement between a few stubborn unionists may thus become a

widespread calamity. If, therefore, the quarrelling labor unions consent to refer their dispute to outside arbitration it is an evidence that they are coming under the control of reason, and the utter nonsense and deplorable consequences of such sympathetic strikes may be prevented. Undoubtedly, too, Bishop Por-TER has eminent qualifications for an arbitrator in a case like that of the electrical workers. He is entirely unprejudiced. Neither side can question his fairness. He is by nature a man who seeks to compose differences by searching for some common ground of agreement. As a Christian minister he is carnestly striving for the wellbeing of humanity, and in such a case as this a method of settlement which is for the 'highest good" of all concerned may be properly followed. He is not dealing with inexorable economic laws, against which his resistance would be absolutely futile, but with a disagreement which is largely sentimental. Merely by the exercise of his them which could be mounted would have influence he can accomplish good. The mere reference of the matters in dispute to him, an unbiassed outsider, ought to assure a settlement satisfactory to all hands. It is a snar! which comes directly within the range of possible and desirable arbitration.

It is probable, therefore, that Bishop POTTER will hereafter be the usual arbitrator in these disputes, and thus will be able to render great services to the labor unions and incidentally to the community; ex- but he must carefully discriminate beparty in the United States has been limited | pected to be ready only ten 12-inch, | tween cases susceptible of his arbitration

and those which, like the difference between the employed and employing lithographers, inch, and five 8-inch emplacements. In cannot reasonably be so adjusted.

He has wandered long. He has kept a silence of which no man believed him capable. At length he has emerged with a great cry. The Hon. JONAH JEREMIAH MOTT, Chairman of be ready-that is to say, about one in six of the National Silver party, has issued another address. There is nothing new in the address except a certain absence of lugubriousness. Where is the mournful and passionate style of the JONAH JEREMIAH of other days? spoors and spectres and nightmares the and St. Vitus dances? Where are the crowding words that kicked the sentences to death Where are the metaphors that gibbered? Where are the denunciations that beetled? Where are the prophecies of woe? Has JONAH JEREMIAH appropriations as have already been made calmed down? Is his pulse becoming normal? It must not be. So impetuous a thinker should not be allowed to petrify. He should be kept piping hot.

The DAMSEN hearing is scheduled for today at the City Hall, and it is stated that there will be no adjournment this time in consequence of any Holstein holiday or Danish patriotic observance. The original charges against the whimsical Sheriff were filed November last. An inquiry was determined the people of New York are entitled to secure, without unreasonable delay, early and summary relief from DAMSEN.

Kansas has by no means expended all her intellectual energies upon the extermination of grasshoppers and Populists. She takes her place, and a commanding one, in the great procession of invention which marks the close of patent for a utensil which bids fair to enroll her name among the benefactors of the world. She has made a pin which is said to possess the difficult faculty of preventing the too easy divorce between skirt and shirt waist at the back. If this pin, the fruit of long, solitary study, and the deep meditations of genius, possesses in very truth this magical power, Kansas will merit and receive forgive ness for a hundred thousand cranks and crankeries, and this triumphant pin and its inventor will never be forgotten.

The Association of Wire Drawers of America is now in session in Cleveland. It is probable that to-day or to-morrow fraternal greetings and good wishes will be exchanged with the Association of Wire Pullers of America, whose headquarters are in Cleveland

Perhaps our Mugwump friends have failed to notice during the last two months the public bearing of those two eminent bosses, LEVI P. MORTON and THOMAS C. PLATT. If they have noticed it, they have made no remarks Mr. PLATT, who has been beyond all odds the most aggressive warrior in behalf of sound money, has stood to his guns with a steadfastness and resolution beyond praise. Governor Mos TON was nominated for President by the Republicans of the great State of New York on a financial platform that a man could read running; and, having once accepted that responsibility, he has stuck to it like a man, despite all McKinleyite endeavors to get him off the field by corrupting his supporters, or by making wishywashy appeals to him to "consider his personal dignity and retire." Every politician in the United States must

look with admiration on MORTON and PLATT.

What has become of the mighty movement begun at Tonawanda and now or lately engineered by the Hon, Dan't, Swogen of Pitts It was called the National Reform party. Where is that party now? Has it swallowed or been swallowed? And is the Hon. DAN'L Swogen still in proud command of the allied forces of reform?

The Hon. JOHN PETER SINJUN'S new National party (BESTLEY & SOUTHGATE) begins its career by smiting superstition under the chin. The platform has thirteen planks, of which, curiously enough, prohibition is one. The other twelve might well enough be dismissed as surplusage, but Mr. Sinjun and his friends are proud of them and will not let any of them go. There is one advantage in a good big platform; in case the party splits there are enough planks for two. In view, however, of the devotion of the men and women of the National party to the great silver prescription 16 to 1, they should have made sixteen rather than thirteen planks.

The Hon. JUDSON HARMON, the PELHAM of the Cabinet, has hitherto commanded attention by the concinnity of his apparel. The testia model and an object lesson in the art of seemly garb, plain in its neatness and full of a severe and tempered loveliness. It seems that he has ruder and more active tastes and accomplishments. A Washington despatch to our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, depicts him as an "enthusiastic baseball fanatic," who drives out to the baseball park post baste as soon as the labors of the day in Department of Justice are over. At one of the games in Washington the Attorney-General was sitting in the grand stand, which was crowded with women. foul ball, hotter than the south exposure side of a simoon, came rushing into the grand stand. Mr. HARMON jumped up and collared the aforesaid ball with perfect precision and amid eager applause. He returned his capture to the um pire with unerring aim. It will be perceived that the Hon, Jupson HARMON is no muffer, but possessed of an unusual amount of the theory and practice of baseball. He deserves to dress

At the beginning of the season we pro ounced our New York baseball nine to be the best in the League. We thought so then and we think so still. We have the fastest team out, but they stumble, and keep on stumbling The stretches of uninterrupted strides forward men who have no concern in the grievances | are apt to be short. They are running better now, and we have every confidence that if they keep on running they will be first at the finish

> A Delicate Question. Vox G. O. Pull -Will some gentleman accept seco place on the St. Louis ticket?

Manderson Davis. Bradley. Cameron. Quay. blushing: "Really, this is so suc Foraker. Harrison. ichinast. Filley,

Tantalus Fin de Siecle. Walter-You must order a meal with your bec-

Hotel Guest-Oh, see here! I want something to eat, you know! I'm hungry. Walter-Very sorry, sir, but the kitchen is closed on Sunday

From the Somerville Journal.

Applicant -1 understand, madam, that you desire to

employ the services of a chaperon for your daugh Mrs. Crossus - Yes; I do. Can you ride a bicycle?

FOUR PLATFORMS. The Republicans Mave Four Conspicuous

Ones to Choose From, WASHINGTON, June 2. - At the Minnespolis Republican Convention in 1892 the coinage question was overshadowed, as at Chicago some weeks later, by the tariff question, but there is no probability of any similar side-tracking of the currency at either Convention this year, and yet the Republican leaders are discussing not the question of an explicit platform deliverance on the financial question, but rather what sort of platform would best unite and appeare are the visions and voices of the night, the gold and silver men without furnishing too much pretext or occasion for a protest by either. The clearest, the most explicit, the most man ly, and the most candid of the colnage planks

adopted by any Republican State Convention was the coinage plank adopted in New York city on March 24, which declared: While gold remains the standard of the United arm and bonorable maintenance of that standard

The Republicans of Maine at their Convention of April 16, and the Republicans of Massachu setts at their Convention of March 27, declared in favor of the gold standard, mentioning it without equivocation or uncertainty, but with less simplicity perhaps than did the New York Democrata. Besides these, the St. Louis Convention will have for consideration the platform declarations of three other States, and from these three it is probable that it will choose the one which two weeks hence may seem most likely to fit the exigencies of the Republican delegates. The silver men or the semi-silver men from the Western States de-

catch alike the favor of the East and the West without committing a candidate to the views of either-a dissimulating declaration to which, positively and deliberately, the Republicans of Eastern States will not subscribe. It was this We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver, and paper with which to measure o exchanges, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor himetallism. We demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement

ler such restrictions and provisions as will se

clare their satisfaction with the Ohio straddle

on the coinage question adopted in Columbus

on the 10th of March. It was deftly drawn to

Outside of the group of radical and unreason ing silverites this plank has been abandoned by intelligent Republican leaders as unsatisfac tory to commercial demands.

netals.

ore the maintenance of the parity values of the tw

The second platform for Republican considers tion was the one adopted in Indiana on May 7 at the Indianapolis Convention and called the "Harrison platform," in contradistinction to the McKinley platform adopted in Ohio two months before. This ludiana platform, though the outcome of deliberations of delegates in a Western State, is not displeasing to the Fastern Republicans who are supporting McKinley, and who declare that it complies with their views and sentiments. Here it is:

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in conse quence we are opposed to the free, unlimited, and in dependent coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The third platform which is offered for the favorable consideration of the Republicans in St. Louis is what is known as the Quay platform, adopted in Harrisburg on April 23. It is not so good as Indiana's, but better than Ohio's. Believing that the people are entitled to the use of he best money and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the Union, the Republican party favors international bi-metallism, and until that can be established upon a secure basis, opposes the coinage of silver, except upon Government account, and demands the mair tenance of the existing gold standard of value.

The Morton plank of New York, the McKinley plank of Columbus, the Harrison plank of In dianapolis, the Quay plank of Harrisburg-one of these four will be chosen, with minor varia tions, at St. Louis on the 16th. Which shall i

HANNA TALKS A LITTLE. Accepts a Gold Nugget As Typical of Our Currency.

From the Cleveland World. One of the pleasantest events of the campaign took place at Mr. Hanna's office yesterday afternoon, when Judge John F. Caples of Oregon, a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church and a politician of national prominence, on behalf of him-self and R. A. Booth presented Mr. Hanna and his colleague, Major Dick, with watch charms in the form of gold nuggets entircled with bands of the same metal, sugraved with the word "Oregon" The gifts were accompanied by the following let-

Mesers. M. A. Hanna and Major Dick, City. CLEVELAND, O., May 29, 1896. file in connection with Mr. McKinley's candidacy for President, we beg to offer you herewith each a nugget of Oregon's virgin gold.

Let its excellency suggest the high standard our people would maintain for their currency, and its purity the untarnished honor of the noble American who is our candidate. Our State will remain steadfast in his support and

ould have his greatness the type of our American citizenship. Very truly yours.
R. A. Boorn, delegate at large. John F. Carles, Presidential elector. The recipients replied as follows:

CLEVELAND, O., May 29, 1896. Hon, John F. Canles, Hon. R. A. Booth GENTLEMEN: Your very kind note and the nuggets of Oregon virgin gold have Just been handed to us by Mr. Caples. Please accept our heartiest thanks and b assured of our great appreciation of the gift and you esteemed friendship. We respond to every sentiment in your letter, and believe with you that the outcome of the contest in which we are all so anxiously or gaged will, through the nomination and election of Major McKinley, result to the happiness of our people and the prosperity and benefit of our country. With

highest regards, we remain very truly yours

From the Chronteles of Hanna. And behold, Bil the Stil stood in the presence of

Hanna, the Profit, and of Kohlsaat, the Chief Seri and he was meek like unto the meckness of a lamb led to the slaughter. And he was sore distressed, looking first a Hanna, the Profit then at Kohlanat, the Chief Sort and there was exceeding pleading in his eyes as if h were imploring them.

But they heeded him not, for they were busily inten upon their own matters in which Bil-the-Stil ha concern only as they willed it.

Yet he spake not, for on the mouth of him there was a muzzle preventing speech, and Hanna, the Profit, had control of it and would not let it b

And there was a ring in the nose of Bill the Still with many strings to it.

Verily, verily, it was so by reason of these thing that illi the Stil was a spectacle of exceeding sadiness. And it came to pass that Kohisaat, the Unief Scribe drew nearer to Bil the Still and observed him, and Bil the Stil was greatly rejoiced thereat.

And he stretched out his hands to Kohisaat, the Chief Scribe, saying: Is it to be that this muzzle is to be removed from me?

Thereupon Hanna, the Profit, pulled the string of the ring in the nose of lill-the Stil which he held in his hands and turned away from Kohlsast, the Scribe, Whither are we drifting? And Koh saat, the Chief Scribe, was wroth with Hanna, the Profit, and he said unito him: Wherefore do you do this toing? Is he your slave?

Then 191 the Still bowed his head unto Hanna, the Profit, and stretched his hands unto Konisaai, the Chief Ser be, for he felt in his heart that the Chief Scribe was a kinder master.

And Kohissat, the Chief Scribe, was moved by the

condition of lill-the-Still, and he said unto Hanna, the Profit: Let blin speak, I pray you, for the time is But Hanns, the Profit, shook his head and took an other turn on the mussle that closed the

And Kohisaat, in so wise abashed, said yet again

unto Hanna, the Profit Let him speak, I pray yo for the season is at hand when it should be kno all men, that our Man, the fligh Priest of the tribe of G. O. Pter, is in his heart favorable to the money which is sound, and from the fulness of the heart the nouth speaketh. Then was Hanna, the Profit, exceeding wroth with

Konisaat, the Unief Scribe, and obtruding his chin and oscillating his shoulders after the manner of the Hittites, he said unto him: Cheese it, Cully; I'm unnin' de machine. Seu? And Hanna, the Profit, snapping his fingers, whis

tied, and Bil the Stil came to him and lay at his feet.

TOTTEN PREDICTS WOE. Soon All the Planets Will Be on the Other

Side of the Sun Tugging Together Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., whose interpretations of the Bible and prophecies have won him fame in the past, thinks that the end of the age is at hand, and that the St. Louis tornado the political situation, and other present conditions prove that he is right. In a statement of his views, which he has just issued, he says:

"It will not be denied that if a magnet re volves in a circular orbit about a central core that is in connection with a register, the register will indicate no variation during the revolu tion, while, if the revolution be eccentric, as for instance, in an elliptical orbit, the register will inevitably indicate maxima and minima. as the outward magnet draws near to and away from the central core. Now, the earth is just such a magnet, revolving about the sun, which is another, and rotating about its own axis. Hence States and of the civilized world, the Republican the needle points to the north, because of the party of New York declares itself in favor of the thermo-electric action of the sun upon the whole magnet. As the earth's orbit is elliptical, it is a well-known scientific fact that we have periods of maxima and minima in electrical phenomena, during both the diurnal motion and the yearly revolution as well as a secular rise and fall

"So with all the planets. When they are at their nearest to the sun, or in perihelia, we have a maximum and the reverse obtains at their aphelia. When two or more planets are in coincident relation the cosmic resultant is

"Let it now be noticed that we (human be ings) are the denizens of our own terrestrial magnet, its subjects, so to speak, and are bound to show forth the influence in our collective capacity. And not only we, but the atmosphere and the sea, aye, and the depths beneath, yea, and the physical currents in the human body and all that this implies must and will and do respond to the varying influences of the solar system, as a whole, and as expressed at the solar centre, and then telegraphed outward to all of

"Now, I am advancing no new theory, but one founded on the works of no less authority than Noah Webster, whose disquisition upon storms, pestilences, their history and periodicity, was considered important enough by our an cestors to be published at Government expense about 100 years ago. He was followed by Dr. Knapp of Chicago, who, in 1882, propounded the

about 100 years ago. He was followed by Dr. Knapp of Chicago, who, in 1882, propounded the perihelian theory, and anticipated all that is now going on in the solar system. So also Benner, famous among all stock brokers, financiers, and grain merchants for his prophecies as to the cycles of trade, the rise and fall of prices, claborated the idea from another standpoint, and a hosts of other specialists have treated it along the whole range of religion, politics, business, crime, insanity, life, and mortality.

"Twice in the Christian era three of the greater planets exterior to the earth have been in coincident perhelia, in the sixth and sixteenth century. They were famous eras of plague, pestilence, and perturbation among men, and now for the first time in the history of man all of the planets, exterior as well as interior, superior as well as interior, are approaching a coincident period of ominous and I cannot but believe malific influence. It will culminate only at the very end of this century, and may extend well over into the next. At that time all of the planets will be in line, conjunction, tugging together at the sun, while the earth, upon the opposite side of the sun, will be subjected to their united action. I speak in general terms and upon premises that have been proadly published in standard journals. From the physical standpoint alone this condition of affairs cannot but result in widespread disaster, expressed in all the terms that nature knows, cyclones, earthquakes, tidal waves, &c., and among men, such an unbalancing of the normal condition as will try to their deepest foundations the institutions upon which the false system of modern society lives and moves and has its being.

"Already we can hear the mutter of the cosmic powers that are conspiring against us. I would have no difficulty of convincing a St. Louisian of this. I probably will be branded as a bald-headed foel by some Eastern paper, whose locality is reserved for parallel disaster in due time.

"The world is in confusion, and I ca

"The world is in confusion, and I cannot escape the firm conviction that it is to be worse confounded as the years roll on, and I also believe that man, who has wasted his resources and belied his mission, is responsible, both individually and as nationally collected, for his institutions, and will be held responsible for their failure in the coming crists."

The probable result of having all the planets on the other side of the sun tugging away is thus stated by Lieur. Totten:

"I have never posed as a prophet, nor do I believe that the end of the world, or of the nation, is at hand; but I do believe that they are to be tried to a limit, and straightened out, and that then the literal rule of the returned Messiah is to usher in an era in which the poor, the true, the good, the honest, the simple minded, will inherit the earth, and a new order of ages will be set up by Him in person, who is the desire of all the ages.

"Aside from the concept of history and chare."

will be set up by Him in person, who is the desire of all the ages.

"Aside from the concert of history and chronology that testifies as to the approaching end of the age, is the principle of economy in the universe, which never puts off until to-morrow what can be done to-day. In other words, the entire energy of the system we inhabit conspires with prophecy as harmonized to history in offering such an opportunity at consummation as will not be repeated by the cycles for ages and ages, and it is toward this present situation that, upon whatsoever lines men have hypothecated their judgments in the past, all have agreed to unite. Hence I am with the concensus of all the past ages in my belief, and believe it will be borne out and justified. In the international arena, agreeably to prophecy. I believe it will be borne out and justified. In the international arena, agreeably to prophacy, I believe that the confusions now formulating will wind up at Jerusalem, and in winding up and the times of the Gentiles, after which that city will cease to be trodden under their feet and become the centre of an ever-widing circumference of right rule and justice until the whole world is included."

There at the Start. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, The Office Boy-Mr. Hanna says he never heard of

The Aged Caller-Did you tell him that I was the first man to suggest William McKinley for President? The Office Boy - Yes, and he said there were several The Aged Caller-But I'm the only bona fide first

The Office Boy-Can you prove it? The Aged Caller-Of course I can. I was his father's family doctor !

From the Minneapolis Tribune. De Paynt-D'Auber's poster did not win a prize. De La Pallette-No, but a horse shied at it.

Breognition.

The Charge of the G. O. P. Brigade.

Half a length, half a length. H if a length onward Toward the town of Canton (Ohio) Went the six hundred more or less). Forward the G.O.P. Brigade

Into the town of Canto Went the six hundred (more or less), Forward the G.O.F. Brigade!" Was there a man dismayed? Not though the callers knew Hanna had blundered: Theirs not to reason why.

Compel him to talk, "they said.

Theirs not to be too shy. Theirs but to try and try-Went the six hundred (more or less). Silence to right of them. Silence to left of them, Silence in front of them,

Vo leyed and thundered Stormed at with howl and reil, nto the Jaws of Mark. Right at the mouth of Bill. Went the six hundred (more or less) Flashed all their questions hare,

Asking McEinley there Begging of Hanna, while All the world won level; Plunged in the hiding smoke. Right through the line they broke; McKinley and Hanna Rected from their question stroke. But allence was not sundered;

Finshed as they filled the air.

Then they went back, but not The same six hundred (more or less) Bileace to right of them. Silence to left of then bilence in front of them, Volleyed and thundered:

mething had been said to some of those who had dared to come (names fur nished on application). They that had fought so well Came through the jaws of Mark. Back from the mouth of Bill. All that was left of the Left of six hunared (more or less).

When can their giors fade? Oh, the wild charge they made! All the world wondered! Get onto the charge they made! Get onto the G.O.P Hrigade Busted six hundred (more or less) INDIAN RUNNERS.

A Hundred Miles a Day and Back the Neme Was Easy for Them, From the San Francisco Call.

Dr. Mare Legingston of this city has had some curious experiences on the western border. He has been interested in mining both in the northern and southern portions of the State. He owns the old Campbell mine, now better known as the San Felipe mine, up the Colorado River some distance from Yuma. He has been inter-

ested in the mine six or seven years, and at has spent two or three months there. "I think the most remarkable thing in my experience down there," said the Dor'er yester-day, "was the extraordinary endy ance which I witnessed of those Indians along the river. I refer to the Yumas. We used to employ them

refer to the Yumas. We used to employ them in the mine.

"Why. I have seen those great, strapping barbarians take their shovels and press them down into the rock with just their hands—never using their feet at all—and they would keep it up, go right along that way. The strangest thing about it was the rock was so hard too. They might have done it in the sand easy enough. Anybody could do that readily, but to work that way right in the hard rock was something to me entirely novel and in the nature of a revelation.

thing to me entirely novel and in the nature of a revelation.

"There is another thing that those Indians used to do that I never say equalled or heard of its being equalled. They used to, when we wanted to send any of them down the river for the mail to Yuma, go right out to the river and jump in; sometimes there would be twenty to thirty of them, and they just jumped in and floated down, Dian't seem to bother them at all. They didn't swim—seemed to stay right in the current and float, while it boobed them alone.

alone.
"They made the whole trip down, a distance of twenty miles, in about three-quarters of an hour. Then they'd start with the letters and come back up and make the round trip inside of come back up and make the round trip inside of two hours, the whole forty miles.

"The Colorado River at the San Felipe mine is about as wide as the Sacramento is at Sacra-mento. It is a big, sweeping stream, with a swift-rushing current. How the Indiana keps themselves up I don't know, but they did it. That is their way of going down to Yuma. Of a Saturday, when they would quit work, every Indian we had would jump into the river and float to Yuma.

That is their way of going down to Yuma. Of a Saturday, when they would quit work, every Indian we had would jump into the river and float to Yuma.

"The trip back is no easy trip, either. A good deal of it is up very rugged heights. They are not so high, though, as they are difficult of access. The indians are extremely useful in carrying ore. They though nothing of putting on their shoulders without any help a 200-bound sack of ore. They did the work of horses and mules, and could pack like mules.

"But those Cocopah Indians down on the south near the gulf, so lar as speed is concorned, don't take a second place with anything there is on the upper Colorado. In 1894 Senator Fair was down there. He was interested in a lot of land—about a million acres—and he went down to see it and get braced up, his health not being good. That is a very hot, dry climate, which makes it one of the best places for the cure of consumption that I know of. Well, he used to utilize the Indians to bring up our mail from Yuma and such other things as he stood in need of from time to time. The Cocopahs are all giants. There are none of them that, are not six feet high, and there are lots of them that are more than that—great big fellows. The first time Senator Fair saw these Indians running he was struck with surprise. Why, look at them, he said. Did you ever see anything like them? They went with a swinging run and kept it up all day in the terrible dry heat.

"The distance down to Yuma from our place was called a hundred miles, in round figures, but it was about ninety-five. The Indians would go down one day and come back thernext, and come back in good shape, too, and running right along. Didn't seem a bit tired. Why, you talk of men of the Styrian Alps and the runners in other parts of the world. I never saw mountaineers or plainsmen that could begin to approach those people.

"The Government sends these Indians long distances over the desert with the mails. When running, the Indians are entirely naked, with the exception of a bree

SAW A STRANGE FIGHT AT SEA. Thrasher and Swordfish Against a Whales

and the Big One Getting the Worst of It. I rom the Springfield Republican. Noticing a few days ago a letter written im California to THE SUN entitled " A Duel Between Swordfishes," if the editor of the Republican will give me space I will relate a true story to a finish between a whale, a swordfish, and a thrasher. The swordfish and thrasher were

jointly in the fight. It was in the year 1876. The good old ship Richard M. Manies, Capt. John C. Beais, homeward bound from the East Indies, was crossing the Indian Ocean, bowling along at some eight knots with a good southeast trade wind, deeply laden with Java sugar. I chanced to go on deek just as the sun was rising. I beard a sort of a groan on my weather quarter, and casting my eye in that direction I beheld a monster whale not a hundred yards away. It made a breach almost clear from the water, spouting blood and water, and at the same time a thresher, a fish resembling a large porpoise, leaved into the air and came down with tremendous force on the whale's back before the whale went under. This operation was performed three times.

It was evidently a battle between a swordfish and thrasher on one side and a whale on the other. The swordfish would evidently come up under the whale and stab him; the whale would make a breach out of the water, the thrasher would make a leap out at the same time and come down on the whale's back, and the last seen of them the battle was not favorable to the whale. The fight was not atrictly according to Queensberry rules, and no policemen, there to stop the fight. I presume they fourth to a finisu. As the Psalmist has said. "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep." Richard M. Manies, Capt. John C. Beals, home-

Baby Found by Bloodhounds. From the Indianapolis Journal

From the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 30.—This morning the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Scots, here on a visit from Chicago, wandered from the house and got lost. After a three hours' hunt by the officers bloodhounds were put on the scent of the child. Br. Rell. owner of the dogs, promised to return the little fellow to the parents safe and sound within an hour. The sagacious dogs at once struck the trail, and within twenty minutes were standing beside the missing child, waiting for the attendants to arrive. They found the child beyond the city park, three miles distant. The hounds instantly made friends with the lost child, which engoyed their careases. This is a new feature of bloodhound work. The child was returned in safety to the distracted parents.

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest. New industrial companies, capitalized at \$50,00 500,000, were advertised in one day's issue of London dailles recently.

A steel wire fly wheel, twenty five feet in diams eter and requiring 250 miles of wire in its con-struction, has been made in Germany. As the exact year of Gutenberg's birth is not known, 1900 has been finally selected by the town uthorities of Mainz to criebrate his five hundredth

birthday. South Australia has just held an election as which women voted for the first time, while at the same time the first experiment of the referendum

Rubinstein's "Christus," which was performed n Bremen last year, has been forbidden in Berlin on the ground that the Pruestan law prohibits the representation of the Saviour in public entertain-

High explosive shells have proved so successful with quick firing breech loaders in the French ex-periments, that the British Admiralty has already supplied the Channel fleet with them, and will soon provide shells for the whole navy.

Sir John Millats's illness was probably the cause

for the high prices paid for two sketches in oil by him in London recently. The original idea of "The Good Knight," fourteen by ten and a half inbrought \$4,500, while the still smaller first plan of he "Inguenot Lovers" brought \$3,250.

An aluminum quadrant has been devised to measure the actinic power of the Röntgen rays. The aluminum is arranged in concentric layers ranging from one to ten millimetres in thickness. Measurements are taken by heiding the quadrant between an excited Crookes tube and a phosphores-

cent screen, or a sensitized plate.

Peat carbon, which is almost pure, is now used in England for carbonizing armor plates. The car-bon is made into a plate of the size and shape of the steel plates to be hardened, and is then forced into the surface of the metal by hydrautic pressure. It s asserted that in this way a hardened plate can be produced in one third the time usually taken, that it will be harder on the face and tougher in the back, and will give greater resistance than any-

thing hitherto produced. At Grosny, on the north slope of the Caucasus, naphtha has been found in very large quantifies, some of the borings yielding as much oil as the richest links wells. One gives 13.00 : tons of naphtha in twenty four hours. A pipe line is being con-structed to the nearest railway station on the Wiadikowkos Radroad, right and a half miles away. The wells are nearly all in the hands of Titts and Baku capitalists, among them the Notets. On the Black Sea slope of the mountains large deposits of manganese have been found at Exert in the Government of Kutals, aliver-bearing lead ore in the Szuchum dis-trict, and from and Utanium at Nowia and Nation